

No. 5386	號六十六百三十五第	日二十二月二十年戌甲治同	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1875.	五拜禮	號九十二月正英	港香	(PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH)
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Information.

THE Spanish Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Moralea, will leave for the above Port
TO-DAY, at the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., instead
of at the time previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
169 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "German Bark

"LOTTE"

Capt. Hildebrand, will load here for the above
Port, and will leave for immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
170 Hongkong, 28th January, 1875.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

NOTICE.

AND ARRIVE MARCH 1st 1875. th

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY
Dates of SAILING of the
Steamers from HONGKONG for

CISCO via YOKOHAMA, will be the FIRST and FIFTEENTH of each Month, until further notice.

When these Dates fall on SUNDAY, the Day of Sailing will be the PRECEDING SATURDAY.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent
24d 141 Hongkong, 23d January, 1875.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

ness, Goodwill, and Stock-in-trade of the
SAM SHING CHEUNG KI, Sweetmeat Deal-
er, Canton, has been transferred by its Owner,
YOUNG WING to the Undersigned, who will
not hold himself responsible for any Debts con-

tracted, or any transaction en
Goods purchased by the said Y

whose interest heretoforth ceases in the said
Shop. This notice is given to avoid any dis-
putes in the future.

E. N. METTA.

153 156 Canton Zib January 1875.

FOR SALE.

A BONDAGEON CATERERS NEW WINE
WINE
IN THE
CITY OF CANTON,
\$8 a copy. **LANE, CRAWFORD & Co**
1m 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HARMONICUM.

FOR SALE, an Alexandra "CHURCH
HARMONICUM" with 23 Stops, and a
extra Set of Wires.

For Particulars, address "A. B." at the
Office of this Paper.

138 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E.

HENRISS & Co's MONOPOL, CHINA.
Apply in

JAQUENET & Co.,
Sole Agents for China and Japan
at 144 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

THE ADVERTISER, who
Years' experience of O

China, desires a Re-engagement as Clerk
Junior Book-keeper,
Address "B. W., Daily Press Office,
45 1/2 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

CHEMISTS ASSISTANT WANTED.
European. Write and address "SHEAR
HALL," one of this Paper.
2187 Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

NATIONAL CLOCK COMPANY
OF CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
MURRAY DAVIS,
SOLE AGENT, 31 and 33, SUTTER STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Is prepared to fill Orders for all CLOCKS
Manufactured by

ANSONIA CLOCK CO. GILBERT

WATERBURY CLOCK CO. E. INGRAM & CO.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price
List: [3m 2048]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
HAVE always on hand a STOCK
CLEAR SLOD BLOCK ICE
made from Pure Filtered WATER, with
the use of Ether, Ammonia, or any kind
of Chemicals at instance.

PRICE TWO CENTS PER POUND.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Steam
Owners & Agents.

DEPT. NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONG
KONG, HONGKING BUILDINGS.
WORKS AT EAST POINT.

KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.

1982 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1874.

A. E. WATSON & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just
received a Choice Assortment of
PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES
at 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1875.

SUN U N O N C O D
MANGALAGOR W
EST
DISPOSITIONS OF MATTER

WORKS—QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Near the Sailors')

OFFICE—Yew Kee, No. 30, Wing Lok Street
HONGKONG.
1423 Hongkong, 10th September, 1874.
THE TOURIST'S GUIDE
REDUCED PRICE \$1.
Containing the names of all the Articles
Trade, objects of Natural History, Farm
&c. &c. with the Puncti and Mandarin Pro

Also a few copies of the GE

Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Notices to Consignees.

**STEAMER NANKIN, FROM LOND
PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.**
CONSIGNEES of Goods by the a
Steamer are hereby notified, that the
go is being landed and stored at their
into the Godowns of the Hongkong Wh
and Godowns, whence delivery may be

Goods remaining in Store a

n.a. will be subject to ratification.
 Originals of the same will be forwarded
 upon application by the Consignees be-
 fore Noon To-DAY, the 26th inst.
 Consignees are also informed that, if
 delivery can be obtained, they will be re-
 quired to sign a bond for contribution to General
 Average.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 the Agents, **SIEMSEN & CO.**
 148 Hongkong, 25th January, 1874.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 Consignees of the following Cargo
 requested to send in their Bills of Lading
 to the Consignee, for the undersigned, in
 duplicate, before Noon, to-day, the 26th inst.,
 in order to enable delivery to be made, and
 landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance to be effected.

BERTRAND.
Principal Agent.
 Esq. "Domani" End July, 1874.
 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1874.

we trust that the Memorial Church will, in other respects, be also completed.

to travelling trader.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

W. H. BULL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

at 55 Hongkong, 11th January, 1875.

of 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

General Post Office, Hongkong.

Extracts.

YEARS AFTER.

I never loved him, for awhile.
We two were meeting, friends, and yet
I learned to prize the glow, and smile
Which touched his features when we met.
His words of greeting, light and brief,
The clasp his fingers laid upon my arm,
And saw, with rapture, unbroken grief,
The signs which marked his life's decline.
And when, awaiting certain doom,
He lay at last, serene and calm,
I then sought his face in the gloom,
With flowers and words of friendly balm;
And when I bled his shining brow,
Or read, or talked, still, all the while,
His heart was glad, his eyes were moist,
His soul was with the life of the world.
At last, one day, when gathering shades
Nodded the spring landscape calm and dim,
He said, "Dear friend, the sun has faded;
To-night I shall not see the dawn."
"And when you come, you will not see
This trembling hand, this thinning hair,
So—your ways were kind to me."
Grant me, I pray, one gift of grace
"I cannot reach you where you have gone,
Come closer, while I have your hand,
May, closer—let me hold your hand
And kiss you once before I die."
Ah, what that sudden storm of tears!
I did not love him—never then
Would I have given all my years
To bring him back to life again?
And when, best friend, beside the door,
I waited in the soft night rain,
They told me he had come home,
And I had called my flower in vain.
Ah, why, when half a score of years
Across his low, green grave have moved,
I feel with him, and with the years
The grave of one I never loved.
We were but casual friends, at best;
A word, a smile, and all was said;
I asked not near his heart, nor pressed
That I should enter if he were dead.
And yet, in the earth there lies
One soul that holds me life and dear,
As his last blessing to me,
Oh, his love and memory, year by year,
It will be all I ask or care,
To smooth my bed or bless my grave,
Zest though the whisper haunt my sleep,
"I did not love her—wherefore weep?"
—The Argosy.

LADY GODIVA.

The Academy states that Mr. Watts, R.A., has recently commenced a painting of considerable size, the subject of which is a hitherto untouched moment in the story of Lady Godiva. Artistic have invariably treated either the ride through the town, or the moment of setting out. In either case we naturally find her repulsed and occupying a very unusual situation with an unashamed countenance, driven by a touch of self-consciousness almost past the time where impudence begins. Mr. Watts has set himself the task of conveying to the spectator an impression of the cost to the woman herself at which such an action as this must have been performed. "Not only was she a woman of high rank, but she was a woman of high spirit and wrongs have loved the people well. . . . she did more and underwent and overcame, the woman of a thousand summers back." Mr. Watts has selected the only moment in the rendering of which could be embodied the suffering entailed by the act, the moment when Lady Godiva, after the deed has been accomplished, "To depict hesitation at the point of setting out could only distress us by conveying the possibility of her refusing, with natural weakness, the ordeal before her, and the ride itself must be without an instant's faltering. Whatever occurs in her path she must none the less fearlessly bear up, but at the moment of return the dread reaction would swiftly overcome courage, taxed to its utmost powers of endurance. Mr. Watts shows the lady falling fainting from her palfrey into the arms of the women who have hurried to receive her at the stroke of noon.

THE HOUSE OF THE PAST.

Of the country homes of the transition period which followed the final breaking-up of the feudal monarchy, we have many agreeable glimpses in the diary of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," who, born in the reign of James I., and dying in the time of William III., bridges over for us a long eventful period of our history. Evelyn was a good specimen of the new product of the times—the commercial agricultural gentleman. His immediate ancestors had acquired their wealth by the manufacture of gunpowder, had bought estates in Surrey, and become magnates of the county. The young Evelyn travelled much, and studied largely the literature of the day. He is favourable to the cause of the king, but is too wary to risk life and property in his cause. He even starts on one occasion when the king is at Hounslow and his cause appears to be flourishing, and attempts to join him; but he hears of his retreat, and prudently mends his way to London, and, however, some time after, a man and horse for the king's service to Oxford. He is an amiable and accomplished gentleman; and we may be thankful that he escaped from the rough bores of the day to transmit to posterity his charming pictures of the life of his time. The homes to which Evelyn introduces us are those of the best society—cultivated, refined, bright, and joyous. French manners have largely come upon us. We have lost a good deal in strength, but have gained much in outward polish. Aubrey relates that in his youth the manners of men towards women were often rough and brutal in the extreme. Even at the court of James I. the queen, he says, could not approach the apartment of her consort without being insulted. All this is now changed; women mix freely with men, they discuss with them literature, politics, the passions. We are becoming alive to the beauties of nature; we study to adorn our grounds with trees and water; we assume to admire art, which, however, we little comprehend. We sit much from chateaux to chateaux; we form junking-parties, and make merry at the hotels of the principal towns. We are still occupied about our magisterial courts, our rights and dues; but these are matters of business now, and we think of them only as worth so much a year. There are still some amorous folk who keep up the old ways, who fill their houses with retainers and guests of all degrees—but these are fast disappearing. The lady-buys—the Sir Giles Overreach of the day—lies in wait for such reckless characters. With small advances of money and skillful legal manoeuvres, he absorbs the lands of the blunt gentry among the stupid crows of the aquarium. In the play of course, Sir Giles is put to shame, but in real life he flourishes and comes to honour. The progeny of the Overreaches are high in the peerage of England. The middle-class houses of the day are furnished with a certain dignity and refinement of its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out from intercourse with the worthy society about them, these religious and moral influences have a certain dignity and refinement of its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out from intercourse with the worthy society about them, these religious and moral influences have a certain dignity and refinement of its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out from intercourse with the worthy society about them, these religious and moral influences have a certain dignity and refinement of its own.

YEARS AFTER.

When about fourteen, although my little story-book had long been thrown aside, I still cherished my enthusiasm for the golden-haired heroine, so I was highly delighted when a set of Berlin ornaments was given me—bracelets, a brooch, and cross. They were not of the gray wire since known by that name, but of black iron open-work, mixed with bright steel, and exquisitely wrought in a Gothic design. It was a Prussian fashion which grew immediately out of the job-ornaments, and then passed away. My set was more than a quarter of a century old; nobody knew when or where it had been bought, and I used to wear it with a secret belief that it had belonged to my young patroness. Twenty years went by—some of them terrible years—in which the recollection of the Prussian girl's sacrifice and all stories of self-devotion for one's country grew cold besides what I witnessed daily. One day, when this dreary period was past, I was talking to a friend who had been much on the continent of Europe of the curious and interesting people one falls in with abroad. She mentioned a number with whom she had become acquainted in some instances under romantic circumstances. "But the one whose story pleased me most," she said, "was an old-gentleman, Fraulien von S—, whom we accidentally met in Germany. . . . She had been married, but her husband had died, and she was in a provincial town. She had not married, for this reason: Her youthful example had inflamed the patriotism

ECCENTRICITIES OF LANGUAGE.

We remember an English officer at a *table d'hôte* who spoke French fluently enough, and asked for *canard sauté*. Then turning to me with a laugh, he said, "How absurd! *saute* duck!" Now pray observe how incapable this officer was of entering into the true meaning of the word *saute*, or at least of disassociating it from the perverted English meaning of *saute*. The idea of force, as the ferocity of a savage dog, which seemed incongruous and therefore absurd in connection with a duck, is a purely English idea, not belonging to the foreign word at all. Consider the Provencal *saute*, then you have it in the Italian *saltare*, from the Latin *salire* from *salis*, a wood. And when a Frenchman hears the word "savage" his mind is transported at once to wild places, such as woods and meads, where wild-ducks are often to be seen. A Frenchman calls a wild duck *canard sauvage*, and quite rightly (in place of the woods), without suspecting that some English critic may laugh at him for saying that he knows a bank whereon the savage thyme grows.—*International Review*.

RURAL SKETCH.

At Morehamstead the sun rises over a wide expanse of dewy grass fields. Field links to field, they reach out to the golden meadows, and these stretch away eastward to the sea. A third field rapidly inlandwards, trying to measure the bright distance with quick, weary pulsations. How low and little the earth looks compared with that sea of sunlit air and high-arched sky! A fragment of mist still hangs here and there, and the sharp edges of the hills, or perhaps some shock-headed willow. These willows melted into faint blue dots in the distance trace the winding lines of the dykes which creep across the marshes, and of the little grass-fringed river, in which some of them end their quiet wanderings. Over the gold and green landscape the dawn mists are blown in great masses and gusts of freshness. The corn stands contentedly cropping buttercup-grass and mowing, and the weary bird flies on. One after another in the little town of Morehamstead folks open their eyes, and the threads of histories which have lain at rest since last night are taken afresh; they reach out to the golden meadows, and these stretch away eastward to the sea. A third field rapidly inlandwards, trying to measure the bright distance with quick, weary pulsations. How low and little the earth looks compared with that sea of sunlit air and high-arched sky! A fragment of mist still hangs here and there, and the sharp edges of the hills, or perhaps some shock-headed willow. These willows melted into faint blue dots in the distance trace the winding lines of the dykes which creep across the marshes, and of the little grass-fringed river, in which some of them end their quiet wanderings. Over the gold and green landscape the dawn mists are blown in great masses and gusts of freshness. The corn stands contentedly cropping buttercup-grass and mowing, and the weary bird flies on. One after another in the little town of Morehamstead folks open their eyes, and the threads of histories which have lain at rest since last night are taken afresh; they reach out to the golden meadows, and these stretch away eastward to the sea.

A GERMAN HEROINE.

Thirty years ago, when I was a very little girl, there was a story in one of my books which I always read with unceasing interest and delight. It excited a set of emotions which I was entirely unable to analyse, but which I was aware, differed wholly from those produced by fairy-tales, "Robinson Crusoe," "Paul and Virginia," or even my favourite "Tales from History," which were, as I know, true, and some of them very moving. The story was this: During the years 1807-1818, France was groaning under the tribute laid upon her by Napoleon—had the nation prisoner, and demanded a enormous ransom. Immense efforts and sacrifices were made by people of every class to raise the required sum, and liberate their country from the intolerable burden of foreign occupation. In the midst of this, a young woman, who was a widow, and whose husband had been killed in the war, was seized by a French officer, and carried off to a prison. She was a woman of high rank, and her husband had been a general in the French army. She was a woman of high spirit and wrongs have loved the people well. . . . she did more and underwent and overcame, the woman of a thousand summers back." Mr. Watts has selected the only moment in the rendering of which could be embodied the suffering entailed by the act, the moment when Lady Godiva, after the deed has been accomplished, "To depict hesitation at the point of setting out could only distress us by conveying the possibility of her refusing, with natural weakness, the ordeal before her, and the ride itself must be without an instant's faltering. Whatever occurs in her path she must none the less fearlessly bear up, but at the moment of return the dread reaction would swiftly overcome courage, taxed to its utmost powers of endurance. Mr. Watts shows the lady falling fainting from her palfrey into the arms of the women who have hurried to receive her at the stroke of noon.

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A GERMAN HEROINE.

Thirty years ago, when I was a very little girl, there was a story in one of my books which I always read with unceasing interest and delight. It excited a set of emotions which I was entirely unable to analyse, but which I was aware, differed wholly from those produced by fairy-tales, "Robinson Crusoe," "Paul and Virginia," or even my favourite "Tales from History," which were, as I know, true, and some of them very moving. The story was this: During the years 1807-1818, France was groaning under the tribute laid upon her by Napoleon—had the nation prisoner, and demanded a enormous ransom. Immense efforts and sacrifices were made by people of every class to raise the required sum, and liberate their country from the intolerable burden of foreign occupation. In the midst of this, a young woman, who was a widow, and whose husband had been killed in the war, was seized by a French officer, and carried off to a prison. She was a woman of high rank, and her husband had been a general in the French army. She was a woman of high spirit and wrongs have loved the people well. . . . she did more and underwent and overcame, the woman of a thousand summers back." Mr. Watts has selected the only moment in the rendering of which could be embodied the suffering entailed by the act, the moment when Lady Godiva, after the deed has been accomplished, "To depict hesitation at the point of setting out could only distress us by conveying the possibility of her refusing, with natural weakness, the ordeal before her, and the ride itself must be without an instant's faltering. Whatever occurs in her path she must none the less fearlessly bear up, but at the moment of return the dread reaction would swiftly overcome courage, taxed to its utmost powers of endurance. Mr. Watts shows the lady falling fainting from her palfrey into the arms of the women who have hurried to receive her at the stroke of noon.

THE HOUSE OF THE PAST.

Of the country homes of the transition period which followed the final breaking-up of the feudal monarchy, we have many agreeable glimpses in the diary of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," who, born in the reign of James I., and dying in the time of William III., bridges over for us a long eventful period of our history. Evelyn was a good specimen of the new product of the times—the commercial agricultural gentleman. His immediate ancestors had acquired their wealth by the manufacture of gunpowder, had bought estates in Surrey, and become magnates of the county. The young Evelyn travelled much, and studied largely the literature of the day. He is favourable to the cause of the king, but is too wary to risk life and property in his cause. He even starts on one occasion when the king is at Hounslow and his cause appears to be flourishing, and attempts to join him; but he hears of his retreat, and prudently mends his way to London, and, however, some time after, a man and horse for the king's service to Oxford. He is an amiable and accomplished gentleman; and we may be thankful that he escaped from the rough bores of the day to transmit to posterity his charming pictures of the life of his time. The homes to which Evelyn introduces us are those of the best society—cultivated, refined, bright, and joyous. French manners have largely come upon us. We have lost a good deal in strength, but have gained much in outward polish. Aubrey relates that in his youth the manners of men towards women were often rough and brutal in the extreme. Even at the court of James I. the queen, he says, could not approach the apartment of her consort without being insulted. All this is now changed; women mix freely with men, they discuss with them literature, politics, the passions. We are becoming alive to the beauties of nature; we study to adorn our grounds with trees and water; we assume to admire art, which, however, we little comprehend. We sit much from chateaux to chateaux; we form junking-parties, and make merry at the hotels of the principal towns. We are still occupied about our magisterial courts, our rights and dues; but these are matters of business now, and we think of them only as worth so much a year. There are still some amorous folk who keep up the old ways, who fill their houses with retainers and guests of all degrees—but these are fast disappearing. The lady-buys—the Sir Giles Overreach of the day—lies in wait for such reckless characters. With small advances of money and skillful legal manoeuvres, he absorbs the lands of the blunt gentry among the stupid crows of the aquarium. In the play of course, Sir Giles is put to shame, but in real life he flourishes and comes to honour. The progeny of the Overreaches are high in the peerage of England. The middle-class houses of the day are furnished with a certain dignity and refinement of its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out from intercourse with the worthy society about them, these religious and moral influences have a certain dignity and refinement of its own. It is the means also of increasing largely the intercourse between trading classes. Out from intercourse with the worthy society about them, these religious and moral influences have a certain dignity and refinement of its own.

INSURANCES.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIBBSEN & Co., Agents.
1139 Hongkong, 16th November, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 30% allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1139 Hongkong, 26th July, 1875.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed on insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., Agents.
1139 Hongkong, 27th June, 1875.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, 1178 Hongkong, 28th October, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.
Policies granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYBETH & Co., General Agents.
1131 Hongkong, 7th April, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

WINTERHUB.
Subscribed Capital, \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 115,000
And Co-insurance with Foreign Capital, 1,400,000
Aggregate Capital, \$2,515,000
Vogel, Hagendorn & Co., Agents, Hongkong and China, 1139 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 26th January 1876

COTTON GOODS.	
Yarn, No. 16 & 24 per 400 lbs.	60.50 & 51.00
Do. 32 & 36	11.00 & 10.00
Do. 40 & 48	10.00 & 9.00
Do. 56 & 64	8.00 & 7.00
Do. 80 & 96	6.00 & 5.00
Do. 112 & 128	4.00 & 3.00
Do. 160 & 192	2.00 & 1.00
Do. 224 & 288	1.00 & .50
Do. 320 & 384	.50 & .25
Do. 448 & 512	.25 & .10
Do. 560 & 640	.10 & .05
Do. 672 & 768	.05 & .02
Do. 784 & 896	.02 & .01
Do. 912 & 1024	.01 & .00
Do. 1040 & 1152	.00 & .00
Do. 1168 & 1280	.00 & .00
Do. 1296 & 1408	.00 & .00
Do. 1424 & 1536	.00 & .00
Do. 1552 & 1664	.00 & .00
Do. 1680 & 1792	.00 & .00
Do. 1808 & 1920	.00 & .00
Do. 1936 & 2048	.00 & .00
Do. 2064 & 2176	.00 & .00
Do. 2192 & 2304	.00 & .00
Do. 2320 & 2432	.00 & .00
Do. 2448 & 2560	.00 & .00
Do. 2576 & 2688	.00 & .00
Do. 2704 & 2816	.00 & .00
Do. 2832 & 2944	.00 & .00
Do. 2960 & 3072	.00 & .00
Do. 3088 & 3200	.00 & .00
Do. 3216 & 3328	.00 & .00
Do. 3344 & 3456	.00 & .00
Do. 3472 & 3584	.00 & .00
Do. 3600 & 3712	.00 & .00
Do. 3728 & 3840	.00 & .00
Do. 3856 & 3968	.00 & .00
Do. 3984 & 4096	.00 & .00
Do. 4112 & 4224	.00 & .00
Do. 4240 & 4352	.00 & .00
Do. 4368 & 4480	.00 & .00
Do. 4496 & 4608	.00 & .00
Do. 4624 & 4736	.00 & .00
Do. 4752 & 4864	.00 & .00
Do. 4880 & 4992	.00 & .00
Do. 5008 & 5120	.00 & .00
Do. 5136 & 5248	.00 & .00
Do. 5264 & 5376	.00 & .00
Do. 5392 & 5504	.00 & .00
Do. 5520 & 5632	.00 & .00
Do. 5648 & 5760	.00 & .00
Do. 5776 & 5888	.00 & .00
Do. 5904 & 6016	.00 & .00
Do. 6032 & 6144	.00 & .00
Do. 6160 & 6272	.00 & .00
Do. 6288 & 6400	.00 & .00
Do. 6416 & 6528	.00 & .00
Do. 6544 & 6656	.00 & .00
Do. 6672 & 6784	.00 & .00
Do. 6800 & 6912	.00 & .00
Do. 6928 & 7040	.00 & .00
Do. 7056 & 7168	.00 & .00
Do. 7184 & 7296	.00 & .00
Do. 7312 & 7424	.00 & .00
Do. 7440 & 7552	.00 & .00
Do. 7568 & 7680	.00 & .00
Do. 7696 & 7808	.00 & .00
Do. 7824 & 7936	.00 & .00
Do. 7952 & 8064	.00 & .00
Do. 8080 & 8192	.00 & .00
Do. 8208 & 8320	.00 & .00
Do. 8336 & 8448	.00 & .00
Do. 8464 & 8576	.00 & .00
Do. 8592 & 8704	.00 & .00
Do. 8720 & 8832	.00 & .00
Do. 8848 & 8960	.00 & .00
Do. 8976 & 9088	.00 & .00
Do. 9104 & 9216	.00 & .00
Do. 9232 & 9344	.00 & .00
Do. 9360 & 9472	.00 & .00
Do. 9488 & 9600	.00 & .00
Do. 9616 & 9728	.00 & .00
Do. 9744 & 9856	.00 & .00
Do. 9872 & 9984	.00 & .00
Do. 10000 & 10112	.00 & .00
Do. 10128 & 10240	.00 & .00
Do. 10256 & 10368	.00 & .00
Do. 10384 & 10496	.00 & .00
Do. 10512 & 10624	.00 & .00
Do. 10640 & 10752	.00 & .00
Do. 10768 & 10880	.00 & .00
Do. 10896 & 11008	.00 & .00
Do. 11024 & 11136	.00 & .00
Do. 11152 & 11264	.00 & .00
Do. 11280 & 11392	.00 & .00
Do. 11408 & 11520	.00 & .00
Do. 11536 & 11648	.00 & .00
Do. 11664 & 11776	.00 & .00
Do. 11792 & 11904	.00 & .00
Do. 11920 & 12032	.00 & .00
Do. 12048 & 12160	.00 & .00
Do. 12176 & 12288	.00 & .00
Do. 12304 & 12416	.00 & .00
Do. 12432 & 12544	.00 & .00
Do. 12560 & 12672	.00 &